AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0034] as follows:

-- [0034] Due to the increased flexibility provided by improved CLCDS methods and systems described herein, catalogs that describe former LPS HLC inks using a Standardized RGB (sRGB) notation can allow the printed results to be close and virtually indiscernible to the legacy 53 lpi (lines per inch) printed results. Note that RGB refers to a color gamut specification, and sRGB refers generally to a standardized embodiment. Also, the term "lpi" (lines per inch) generally refers to a defined resolution utilized with conventional LCDS techniques. 53 lpi ~~lip~~ is a commonly used halftone screen frequency for printing at a resolution of 300 spi. The halftone screen frequencies are tuned to provide the best graphics, and therefore may not be precisely the same as the LPS highlight color screen frequencies using the LCDS model. –

Please amend paragraph [0038] as follows:

-- [0038] CLCDS can image the separations using the actual color specified. FIG. 3 illustrates image separation via an imaging data stream, in accordance with an embodiment. For example, if the separations depicted in FIG. 3 were to be imaged utilizing the inks specified (consider the white area to be the "on" pixels), the features would appear similar to that outlined via block 300 contrasting a white area 306 ~~305~~ versus a dark or black area 302 and a dark or black area 310 versus a white area 308. –

Please amend paragraph [0050] as follows:

-- [0050] Embodiments can be implemented in the context of modules. In the computer programming arts, a module can be typically implemented as a collection of routines and data structures that performs particular tasks or implements a particular abstract data type. Modules generally can be composed of two parts. First, a software module may list the constants, data types, variable, routines and the like ~~that~~ that can be accessed by other modules or routines. Second, a software module can be configured as an implementation, which can be private (i.e., accessible perhaps only to the module), and that contains the source code that actually implements the routines or subroutines upon which the module is based. Thus, for example, the term *module*, as utilized herein generally refers to software modules or implementations thereof. Such modules can be utilized separately or together to form a program product that can be implemented through signal-bearing media, including transmission media and recordable media. --